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  FILE 'MEDLINE, EMBASE, BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 13:46:25 ON 17 SEP 2004
L1          4809 S "SITE-SPECIFIC" (2A)RECOMBIN?
L2         13088 S LOX OR ATT OR LOXP
L3        303417 S PROMOTER
L4         24193 S (ANTIBIOTIC OR KANAMYCIN OR AMPICILLIN OR CHLORAMPHENICOL) (S
L5        226906 S "IMMEDITELY ADJACENT" OR ADJACENT
L6          2134 S HARTELY?/AU OR BRASCH?/AU
L7             2 S L6 AND L2
L8             1 DUP REM L7 (1 DUPLICATE REMOVED)
L9          2164 S L4 (P) "ANTIBIOTIC RESISTANCE"
L10           47 S "BACTERIAL SELECTION"
L11            8 S L1 AND L2 AND L3 AND L5
L12            4 DUP REM L11 (4 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L13            2 S L12 NOT PY>=1997
L14          759 S L1 (P) L2
L15          488 S L1 (P) L3
L16           28 S L14 (P) L4
L17           42 S L15 (P) L4
L18          759 S L2 AND L14
L19          135 S L2 AND L15
L20           13 S L2 AND L17
L21           13 S L19 AND L20
L22            6 DUP REM L21 (7 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L23            0 S L22 NOT PY>=1997
L24           13 S L18 AND L20
L25          134 S L18 AND L19
L26           50 S L25 NOT PY>=1997
L27           22 DUP REM L26 (28 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
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ANSWER 1 OF 1 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 1

ACCESSION NUMBER: 89053910 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 3056916
TITLE: Analysis of recombination occurring at SLP1 **att** sites.
AUTHOR: Lee S C; Omer C A; **Brasch M A**; Cohen S N
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Genetics, Stanford University School of Medicine, California 94305.
CONTRACT NUMBER: 5T32CA09302-11 (NCI)
SOURCE: Journal of bacteriology, (1988 Dec) 170 (12) 5806-13.
Journal code: 2985120R. ISSN: 0021-9193.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 198901
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19900308
Last Updated on STN: 19970203
Entered Medline: 19890105

AB SLP1int is a conjugative Streptomyces coelicolor genetic element that can transfer to Streptomyces lividans and integrate site specifically into the genome of the new bacterial host. Recombination of SLP1 previously has been shown to occur within nearly identical 112-base-pair **att** sequences on the plasmid and host chromosome. We report here that both integrative recombination and intermolecular transfer of SLP1int require no more than a 48-base-pair segment of the **att** sequence and that SLP1 transfer occurs by a conservative rather than a replicative mechanism. The functions responsible for the excision of the element as a discrete DNA segment are induced during the conjugal transfer of SLP1.

=>

ANSWER 1 OF 2 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 96174442 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 8600570
TITLE: High frequency recombination between **loxP** sites in human chromosomes mediated by an adenovirus vector expressing Cre recombinase.
AUTHOR: Wang P; Anton M; Graham F L; Bacchetti S
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Pathology, McMaster University, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada.
SOURCE: Somatic cell and molecular genetics, (1995 Nov) 21 (6) 429-41.
Journal code: 8403568. ISSN: 0740-7750.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199604
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19960513
Last Updated on STN: 19960513
Entered Medline: 19960426

AB An adenovirus vector (AdCre1) expressing Cre recombinase has been used to induce recombination between **loxP** sites in human chromosomes. G418 resistant cells with one **loxP** site, generated by transfection with a plasmid containing **loXp** between the SV40 **promoter** and the G418 resistance (neo) gene, were infected with AdCre1 and transfected with a plasmid containing **loxP** **adjacent** to a promoterless hisD gene. This resulted in integration of hisD downstream of the SV40 **promoter** with gain of histidinol and loss of G418 resistance. Since AdCre1 is non-replicating and Cre expression transient, histidinol resistant cells containing the hisD gene flanked by **loxP** sites were stable. Reinfection of these cells with AdCre1 induced excision of hisD in over 90% of infected cells. This high efficiency of **site-specific** **recombination** suggests that AdCre1 may be exploited for temporal and tissue-specific regulation of gene expression and for chromosome engineering in vitro and in animals.

L13 ANSWER 2 OF 2 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 91260671 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 2046656
TITLE: **Site-specific recombination** in Escherichia coli between the **att** sites of plasmid pSE211 from Saccharopolyspora erythraea.
AUTHOR: Katz L; Brown D P; Donadio S
CORPORATE SOURCE: Corporate Molecular Biology, Abbott Laboratories, IL 60064.
SOURCE: Molecular & general genetics : MGG, (1991 May) 227 (1) 155-9.
Journal code: 0125036. ISSN: 0026-8925.
PUB. COUNTRY: GERMANY: Germany, Federal Republic of
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199107
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19910802
Last Updated on STN: 19970203
Entered Medline: 19910712

AB pSE211 from Saccharopolyspora erythraea integrates site-specifically into the chromosome through conservative recombination between attP and attB, the plasmid and chromosomal attachment sites. Integration depends on the presence of int, an open reading frame (ORF) that lies **adjacent** to attP and encodes the putative integrase. Immediately upstream of int lies xis (formerly called orf2) which encodes a basic protein that is thought to exhibit DNA binding. xis and int were cloned in various

combinations in pUC18 and expressed constitutively in Escherichia coli from the lac **promoter**. attP and attB were cloned in Streptomyces or E. coli plasmids containing kanamycin resistance (KmR) or chloramphenicol resistance (CmR) markers. Stable KmR CmR cointegrates formed by attP x attB or attP x attP recombination (integration) were obtained in E. coli hosts that expressed int. Co-integrates were not found in hosts expressing int + xis. Excision (intraplasmid **att** site recombination) was examined by constructing plasmids carrying attL and attR or two attP sites separating CmR from KmR and by following segregation of the markers in various hosts. Both attL x attR and attP x attP excision depended on both xis and int in E. coli. pSE211 **att** site integration and excision were not affected by a deletion in himA, the gene encoding a subunit of integration host factor.

=>

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L Number	Hits	Search Text	DB	Time stamp
-	2	5527695.pn.	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	2004/03/10 16:03
-	17236	chloramphenicol	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	2004/03/10 16:03
-	3206	lox	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	2004/03/10 16:03
-	109030	promoter	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	2004/03/10 16:03
-	12775	"antibiotic resistance"	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	2004/03/10 16:03
-	388	lox SAME promoter	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	2004/03/10 16:03
-	4	(lox SAME promoter) SAME "antibiotic resistance"	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	2004/03/10 16:03
-	29	lox SAME "antibiotic resistance"	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	2004/03/10 16:03
-	4	6143557.pn. or 5888732.pn.	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	2004/03/10 16:04
-	11	chloramphenicol SAME lox	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	2004/03/10 16:05
-	4506	"antibiotic resistance gene"	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	2004/03/10 16:06
-	115	"antibiotic resistance gene" SAME chloramphenicol	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	2004/03/10 16:06
-	18	("antibiotic resistance gene" SAME chloramphenicol) AND "site specific recombination"	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	2004/03/10 16:11
-	9	chloramphenicol SAME "bacterial selection"	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	2004/03/10 16:15
-	50	chloramphenicol AND "bacterial selection"	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	2004/03/10 16:15

	Document ID	Title
1	US 20040142470 A1	Recombinase-based system for construction of adenovirus vectors
2	US 20040023205 A1	Method of recovering a nucleic acid encoding a proteinaceous binding domain which binds a target material
3	US 20030228280 A1	System for production of helper dependent adenovirus vectors based on use of endonucleases
4	US 20030221221 A1	Plants with modified growth
5	US 20030165463 A1	Enhanced system for construction of adenovirus vectors
6	US 20030118554 A1	Helper dependent adenovirus vectors based on integrase family site-specific recombinases
7	US 20030082559 A1	Methods and reagents for amplification and manipulation of vector and target nucleic acid sequences
8	US 20030050258 A1	METHODS AND COMPOSITIONS FOR GENOMIC MODIFICATION
9	US 20020168341 A1	Enhanced system for construction of adenovirus vectors
10	US 20020146392 A1	HELPER DEPENDENT ADENOVIRUS VECTORS BASED ON SITE-SPECIFIC RECOMBINASES
11	US 20020136708 A1	System for production of helper dependent adenovirus vectors based on use of endonucleases
12	US 20020055172 A1	Multiple promoter expression constructs and methods of use
13	US 6756226 B2	Enhanced system for construction of adenovirus vectors
14	US 6632672 B2	Methods and compositions for genomic modification

	Document ID	Title
15	US 6559358 B1	Plants with modified growth
16	US 6379943 B1	High-efficiency Cre/loxp based system for construction of adenovirus vectors
17	US 6207371 B1	Indexed library of cells containing genomic modifications and methods of making and utilizing the same
18	US 6139833 A	Targeted gene discovery
19	US 6020143 A	Method for identifying substances that affect the interaction of a presenilin-1-interacting protein with a mammalian presenilin-1 protein